Business Notices.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. No other sewing mashine for family use ever equaled this, eith as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and var

ty of its work. Call and examine it.

I M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y. DID YOU EVER SMELL A GHOWT?
Try a close lee Chest, after three weeks use, and you mile

of estables, vapors of extinct vitality.

Wisself's Varyillating Refrigerator

Wisself's Varyillating Refrigerator

Wisself's Varyillating Refrigerator

Wisself's Varyillating Refrigerator

18 TOO COLD TO HOLD THEM, and drives them out of its chimney. See it at Manufacturers. No. 398 Broadway

CAUTION .- I am informed that my patent of CAUTION.—I am informed that my patent of seek 19, 1866, for Istructurents or Sawnian Machines is extensively infininged, and especially in this city and vicinity. This is to notify all such persons to desist from further infringement without delay, or they will be dealt with according to law.

R. Howe, Ja., No. 447 Broome-at., N. Y.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Late Beat and Chesport Article for Dressing.

Beautifying Cleansing, Carline,
Preserving and Restoring the Huir.

For sale by all Drongists and Perfumers.

HOLLOWAY S PILLS AND OINTMENT .-- Where for autinit to medical experiments when it is an as-that in every climate, and under every state of our these remedies cure all external and internal diseases.

My wife and I, the other night,
Lay to seing to and fro.
A prey to fi-as and bec bugs bite.
Long hours of sleepless wee.

When morning came, I went straightway
With speed to Livon's atore,
And forme, from 424 Broadway,
The precious treasure bore. Since I the "MAGNETIC POWDER" used Those posts are vanished quite. Sweet situates Lever has refused To seal our eyes all night.

Depot of LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS 22 Broadway, New-York, and No. 6 South 5th at., Philadelphia THE MAGNETIC BURGLAR AND HOUSE ALARM

a perfect protection to your house and property.
It is applicable to the best house in this city.
It recently saved a gentleman's marsion from urday.

burgless.
It will save your coal and provisions.
It will save your coal and provisions.
A Model House, 15 inches square, containing the whole thing in operation, will be shown at your residence if ossired, by leaving a note at the office, No. 576 Broadway.

RADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE. -- MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vessy at. Astor House.—TRUSSES. SUPPORTERS, SHOUL-DER BRACES, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for various veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private roems for ladies.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES. —Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is No. 20 Broadway. Twolve private rooms expressly for the ap-lation of his famous HARR DVE, the best extant. BATCHELOS Was and Tourest have improvements over all others; this is usily place where these things are properly understood and ma-suly place where these things are properly understood and ma-

## New Hork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1858.

The Board of Health yesterday, by a vote of 16 to 11 (out of 42 members), adopted the disgraceful whitewashing report of the majority of the Stump-Tail Swill-Milk Committee.

No further news from the Atlantic Telegraph fleet had been received at St. John, N. F , last

Attorney General Black has given an opinion that the collection of money from foreigners, in the manner proposed by the Mexican Government, is equivalent to a forced loan, thus sustaining Minister

The Pennsylvania Opposition Convention assembled yesterday at Harrisburg. Ex Gov. Reeder was chosen President. An animated canvass for Justice of the Supreme Court was then commenced, the candidates presented being Oswold Thompson and John M. Read of Philadelphia, J. Pringle Jones of Berks and John J. Pearson of Daupbin. On the tenth ballot John M. Read was nominated, receiving 65 votes, Judge Thompson's name having been withdrawn. William E. Frazier was subsequently nominated for Canal Commis-

The Star of the West arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall, with the California mails of June 21, and \$1,400,000 in gold. The Frazer River excitement continues in full career. The town of Mariposa was destroyed by fire June 4, the total loss being estimated at \$250,000. The amount of gold deposited in the Mint at San Francisco has greatly fallen off. Our advices from Oregon confirm the defeat of the United States troops unde Col. Steptce by the Indians.

One of our correspondents on the Pacific gives a pretty clear account of Col. Steptoe's defeat by Indians in Washington Territory, of which a rumor arrived by the last steamer. All doubt of that defeat is now removed; but the troops appear to have pretty generally saved their lives by a timely and liberal use of their legs-or rather, of their horses' legs. Their clean run of 90 miles from the field of battle does credit to the proverbial fleetness and bottom of California horseflesh.

The origin of this conflict is involved in all poss ble fog: yet it is plain that the troops had penetrat ed in hostile array into the very heart of the Indiana country, and were not there in any Quaker capaci ty. The Indians undoubtedly supposed they were there to subjugate and plunder, and dealt with them accordingly. Perhaps, had the dragoons remained a few hours' longer, they might have convisced the savages that this was all a mistake.

Our correspondent thinks this reverse argues deficiency of regulars on the waters of the Columbia. We dissent from this most pointedly. Regulars, and especially the freshly caught Dutch and Irish who make up the bulk of our rank and file, are not adapted to Indian warfare. Braddonk's defeat, St. Clair's, and many kindred disasters, should have taught us something ere this. Had Col. Steptoe been backed by Texas Rangers in equal number instead of his regulars, he could hardly have failed to conquer. Take the regulars all out of the Pacific region, leaving but fifty good officers duly posted, with power to call out volunteers when needed, and appropriate to the defense of that region half the sum now expeaded for the purpose, and the settlements will be far better pro-tected and more secure than they now are. Is it possible that many more unrighteous wars and s codless disasters are needed to establish this truth !

Scrator Douglas, in his Chicago speech, profeeres to see in the vote given by the Republicans in Congress for the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, proof of the acceptance by all parties of the doctrine of the right of a people to tolerate or pro-Mr. Douglas is this: The Republicans in Congress voted for the Crittend-n-Montgomery bill which referred the Lecompton Constitution to a vote of the perple of Kansas-therefore, the Republicans in Congress recognized the right of the people of Karsas to establish Slavery if they would. But how extremely ussafe a course of responing this is. Mr. Douglas might bave seen from the history and fate of his own Kansas Nebraska bill. That bil embedied and was proposed by its author to be based upon this same doctrine of Squatter | had that been the case, we should have had a Rail

Sovereignty which he now represents as accepted by the Republicans. That bill was voted for by the whole body of Southern Representatives with a very few exceptions, and it received the indorse ment of the Democratic party. According to the legie of Mr. Douglas, this support of the Kansas-Nebrasks bill must be taken to prove the adoption by the South and by the Democratic party of the doctrine of the right of the people of Kansas to determine their own institutions; and yet we find the South and the Democratic party, in defiance of Mr. Douglas's logic, arrayed in the last Congress in solid column squinst this very doctrice. attempting to force a Constitution upon the people of Kansas against their will-a Constitution which the people of Kansas had rejected by more than ten thousand majority. As it is thus perfectly plain that the vote given by Southern and Democratic Representatives for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, did not afford any ground for concluding that the South and the Democracy had adopted the dostrine of Squatter Sovereignty, so is the conclusion equally unfounded which Mr. Douglas attempts to draw that, because the Republicans in Congress voted for the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, they too are converts to Squatter Sovereignty. The Southern Representatives voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill. not because they held to the doctrine which many of them openly, and all of them secretly repudiated. that the right of excluding or admitting Slavers belonged to the people of the Territory-they voted for it solely in order to get rid of the Missouri probibition, and in fall confidence that, this prohibition once withdrawn, Slavery would establish itself in Kansas. The only Squatter Sovereignty which they recognized in voting for the Kansas-Nebraska bill was Squatter Sovereignty in the interest of Slavery. The mament they found Squatter Severeignty in the interest of Free Labor, they felt themselves in no wise restrained by their vote for the Kansas-Nebraska bill from setting it at total defiance. So the Republicans, in voting to refer the Lecompton Constitution to the acceptance or rejection of the people of Kansas, had no other object in view except to get rid of the Lecompton Constitution. They voted in full confidence, and on the assumption, that the people of Kenses would reject that Constitution. Any conclusion as to a charge of opinion in favor of the right of anybody to establish Slavery, which Mr. Douglas or anybody else may undertake to draw from that vote, will be found, whenever the thing is tested, just as delusive and baseless as the expectation is proved to be that because the slaveholders

Slavery in that Territory. So far from the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty being accepted by the American people, we doubt very much whether Mr. Douglas himself, much as be may applaud it in stump speeches, would venture to carry it thoroughly into practice. At all events, nothing is more certain than that this doctrine of the unlimited right of the people of the States to regulate their own institutions in their own way, is in the very face and eyes not only of the Federal Constitution, but of each and all of the State Constitutions. The State Constitutions all set out with a bill of rights. And what is this bill of rights except a recital of certain limitations on the power of Government-certain reservations in favor of Liberty, certain restrictions upon the authority of the people, certain rights inherent in the individual, and which no majority has any power to

voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill, therefore they

would stand quietly by and allow the Kansas squat-

ters to act their pleasure in excluding or admitting

As to Mr. Doug'as's argument that diversity of institutions, to the extent of Slavery in some States and Free Labor in others, is the greatest safeguard of our system-that is to set plain facts at defiance. What evil arises, we should like to be informed from the similarity of the institutions of New-England and New-York! and what evil would arise were that same similarity extended to all the rest of the Union? On the other hand, everybody knows that the diversity of the institutions of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States is attended by evils which become every day greater and more alarming.

It is high time that the People of this country should take into serious consideration the assumption of their Government to intermeddle in the domestic affairs of foreign States and pick quarrels with their Governments under the pretense o maintaining and enforcing the rights of American citizens. The practice is full of peril to the cause of Peace and Justice, and must somehow be ar-

If an American is stopped on the high seas and plundered, it is the duty of our rulers to seek rediess of the wrong. But if any American sees fit to invest his property in a foreign country, he takes the risks fairly incident to such investment -he voluntarily constitutes himself a quasi subject of the Government within whose jurisdiction he places his property, and braves the legitimate consequences of such transfer. If he is wronged by said Government, our own may properly interfere, as an act of grace, to counsel acknowledge. ment and redress; but we lack evidence that it may rightfully pour out the blood and treasure of

our citizens in vindication of his presumed rights. Consider the inevitable tendencies and consequences of the opposite doctrine: Florida when a Perritory, and Miss'ssippi and Arkansas since they became States, have flagrantly repudiated their Public Debts. Indians, Illinois, Michigan, and even Pennsylvania, have dealt with their public creditors after a fashion that we cannot justify. Many if not most of the ereditors of these defaulting States are foreigners-citizens of Great Britain and other European States. If our Government may rightfully compel Mexico or Nicaragua to fulfill, according to our President's interpretation of them, their engagements with any of our citizens. why may not the European Powers concert and execute against our defaulting States measures of redress or reprisal in behalf of their plundered ois z-ta? The rule should work both ways, or not at all. We believe it wrong, and that it should in

practice be abardoned. If any of our citizens have seen fit to embark in schemes of canal excavating, railroad-building, or transit opening, whether through Mexico at Tehuantepec, Nicaragua by the San Juan, or New Granada at or near Parama, we hearbly wish them good luck. We do not, indeed, regard the success of either of these schemes as of the first importance to this country, since we hold that our proper highway to and from the Pacific lies through the heart of our own country, and that the money spent by our Government on Mail Service, &c., by way of the I-thmus, would have long since opened a clesper and every way preferable land-route between St. Louis and San Francisco. We ought to have had a good we gon road and like of telegraph between these two points completed in 1850; and

road finished over a good part of the distance ere this, to the great advantage of the Nation and its Industry. The Government might of itself have afforded to pay the interest on the naked cost of a Railread from Leavenworth to Sait Lake throughout the past year. We protest sgainst the opening of any new Steamship Mail-routes to California. whether at Tehuantepec or through Nicaragua, at the cost of our Tressury; but all the success the projectors and operators of those routes may achieve otherwise than in depleting the National coffers, we shall hearti'y rejoice over, so that our Government be not dragged into any of their quarrels. Against ary assumption that the Union is under the smallest bligation to enforce their contracts with foreign States, or redress any alleged grievances they may have endured at the hands of those States, we emphatically protest.

The latest pretext for picking a quarrel with a weak neighbor-the Foreyth protest against the collection from our citizens residing in Mexico of the one per cent. tax recently imposed by the Government-seems to be almost unanimously reprobated. The cautious and conservative Commercial Advertiser condemns it most decidedly, and even our fillibuster neighbor. The N. Y. Times, is for ence found "taking the side of the enemy."

"The Government in the City of Mexico, in a moment of financial desperation, levied a tax of one per cent upon all personal property in the Republic, that of the Church act excepted. As a matter of course, the property of foreign residents was included in the seesement, because that enjoyed as much as any such protection as the Government was able to afford; because the right to tax the property of foreigners is exercised by every power in Christendom, because it would be palpably urjust to beap the entire burden upon one class of the population, while exempting arother. But, one first assertion of the claim, the foreign residents thought proper to resist and protest; and in this course, for lack of definite instructions, they have been unstained by their respective national they have been sustained by their respective national Erveys. Until such instructions arrive, the French and Erglish Legations recommend the payment. The

Erveye. Until such instructions arrive, the French and Erglish Legations recommend the payment. The American Minister, however, advises our citizens to refuse payment—a policy which has already resulted in the expulsion of a few of their number, and a general surpension of business. A certain degree of misplaced sympathy has been secured in the United States by representing this unquestionably legal tax as a forced loan—which it is not, and cannot be tor tused into by any license of construction.

Avery Mexican citizen residing or transacting business in the United States is subject to similar traction, and doubtless pays if without the acspicion suggested by the Attorney General, that there are international treaties rendering the levy illegal. The property of all foreigners in this country is exposed to assessment upon the same footing as that of citizens. And as our treaties with Mexico differ in no respect from the treaties in force with other commercial States, we are whelly at a loes to conceive upon what this extraordinary decision of Judge Black is predicated. It may be true that the Government of Zulosga is factious, and merely transient, and that the tax is imposed for partisan rather than Governmental objects; but having made the initial mistake of recognizing the usurpation, we are precluded from impeaching any of its acts not distinctly illegal. The less, therefore, said about this 'forced loar, the better. If a collision with Mexico is indispensable to the success of Mr. Buchanar's Administration, let us have, at leas', a decert pretext. This is neither sensible, tenable nor plausible."

—If The Times and kindred journals will persist

-If The Times and kindred journals will persist in fostering and stimulating the Fillibuster spirit, they must expect to have just such "pretexts" for asgression and war trumped up, no matter whether decent" and "plausible" or not.

In the Quaker Church they have a prescriptive rule of deciding "by weight" any question which may arise in the meeting on which the members at large, either because their knowledge may be in a minus quantity, or their passions in excess, do not seem likely to come to a wise and safe conclusion. It is taken for granted that wisdom hath her abiding-place with the elders and officers of the meeting, and if two or three of them "unite" ia the "feeling" that the subject in question had better be dropped altogether, or settled in a particular manner, the decision is acquiesced in at once by the assembly as the wisest and most righteous disposition that could possibly be made of it. Among a less God-fearing people than the Quakers, the rule, if applied to ecclesisatical affairs, might be open to strong objection; but in matters of mere worldly interest no safer er wiser course can sometimes be possibly adopted than to decide them by this rule of "weight" The knewledge, experience and judgment of the few are sometimes far more worthy of implicit obedience than the voices of the many.

The existing difficulty in the government of the Dudley Observatory is one of those affairs wherein this rule may hold good. The Trustees of that institution were in the majority; the legal power vested in their hands, and, perhaps, on merely technical grounds of legality, would justify their highbanded measures; they are, moreover, wealthy men, respectable men, without doubt most valuable citizens, fulfilling their several duties in their respective shops and offices in a most praiseworthy, trustworthy and unexceptionable manner. Beside all this, if these qualities did not give them that "immortality" which, it seems, was among the were, at least, certain to insure the acknowledge ment of their worth elsewhere, if, by any accident, it should ever happen that the existence of these respectable citizens should be heard of outside of the borough of Albany, and to render it probable, so much do we all reverence respectability, that their decision, in any supposable case, would go urquestioned. On the other hand, opposed to these powerful, worthy, and wealthy gentlemen, were four persons, not powerful, not wealthy, but only worthy, and learned, almost strangers to Albany, with no shops, and no banks, and to offices, wherewith to act on public opinion, and to rule the cry of an admiring public. Yet, with these four, so largely in the minority in the administration of the observatory, lay the actual "weight." They were filled with learning, filled with calm and clear judgment, filled with a pure and disinterested ove of science, which raised them above the low level of petty jealousies, of little vanities and small ambitiot s, and gave them the right to decide, without appeal, such questions as were raised, some absurely, some wickedly, and all weakly, by the President of the Board of Trustees. On the charges against Dr. Gould, so far as they touched his character as a man of esience, the world had nothing to do but wait in silence the decision of his scientific associates, as such charges involve questions which scientific people alone are capable of deciding. And the world, having the utmost coufdence in those gentlemen as men of integrity, as well as men of learning, when their decision is given, must accept it as final. The question must be decided by "weight"-on the principle of the Quakers, that the spirit of wisdom is where there is humility, and calmness, and much thought.

And, indeed, there is no other way for us. The world at large-and, we are serry to say, particusaly in the country-knows little of science. Everybedy, to be sure, is not so ignorant as not to bnow that the stones used as beds for astronomical statements must necessarily be perfect of their aind: that the placing of them might be beyond the browledge of ordinary stonemasons; and that the boke trilled in them required maye precision certain camelem place is composed of such inten-

than a quarryman gives to those he makes for a blasting-cartridge. Most of us even if we did not know, would be careful to find out whether the instrument we pointed at was meant for the measurement of positions or for looking at the stars before we talked of "panting for the unfolding elories it was expected to reveal"-even supposing that panting was a favorable condition to permit one's self to get into for astronomiosl observations. We should not all, it to be hoped, impute "precision and "transcendental exactness" as a fault to an setronomer, or jump to the conclusion that he must be either a boy or a regue because he had a use for clocks of various sorts which we could not possibly understand; and it is to be hoped that in the majority of men there would be found so much of humility as would prompt them to mistrust their own judgment on questions of science of which they ought to know that they were utterly. not to say ludierously, ignorant. But, nevertheless, the popular knowledge of astronomy, and particularly of astronomical observation and the manipu'ation of astronomical instruments, is very smallthough not, perhaps, quite in that state of destitution that Mr. Olcott's display of virgin ignorance would seem to suggest-and on all questions relating to it, therefore, the popular judgment must await the direction of those whose lives have been devoted to its ardnons study. In a contest between such men, and men the very nature of whose charges sgainst another, as in the case of those of the Trustees against Dr. Gould, show that they are too ignorant even to talk intelligently of the subject they profess to understand, it is impossible when such is shown to be the fact, that any question can remain as to which is in the right. The charges that are absurd are necessarily false. and will move our ridicule when time enough has elapsed to cool our indignation. In the mean time, we take our belief on trust, in some measure, on the assurance of men of science whose personal

integrity has never been impeached. That the popular sentiment of Albany has taken this righteons direction must needs rejoice all who feel an interest in the progress of learning among us. Notwithstanding the respectability and the mary estimable qualities which, we have no doubt. the majority of the Board possess, and which entitle them to the respect of their fellow-citizens, these fellow-citizens, accepting as soon as it is known, the decision of the Scientific Council, pronounce a very positive condemnation of the prosecution to which Dr. Gould has been exposed. So emphatic a justification of that gentleman, such an arowed determination to support the Council, and such an unequivocal avowal of disapprobation of the course of a majority, must needs, we should think, bring those gentlemen to a sense of how false and absurd the position is in which they have placed themselver. They can retire from it gracefully now by resignation, leaving their places to be filled by those who can act in harmony with the minority of their own body, the whole of the Council, the Director, and the principal donors. To persist in the opposite course will be to give themselves an "immortality" of a few months, such as their President rever panted for in his wildest dreams.

The following call appears in the anti-Lecomp ton journals of Ulster County, signed by one hundred and eight prominent citizens of said county, including the Hon. Theo. R. Westbrook, Dem. ex Member of Corgress, with other Democrats, and nearly all the leading Republicans and Ameri-

ty of Uleter, believing that there should be a united and com-bined action of those who are opposed to the Kansss policy of the persent National Administration, and in fayor of the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, under a Constitution duly rubmitted to and approved by the direct vote of her people; and also in favor of the purity and aspermacy of the ballot-box, and a rigid economy in the expenditures of Government, do hereby units in a call for a County Convention, to be neld at the County Convention, to be neld at the County Convention. House, in Kingston, in the County of Ulster, on Thursday, August 19, 1858, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of perfecting and completing a political organization composed of those whe are of one mind upon the questions aforesald.—Dated June 23

-Uleter voted in 1856 as follows:

In 1857, her vote (very light) summed up:

...1 666 | America .. 2 724 | Der The Congressional District (Ulster and Greene) is represented in the House by the Hon. William F. Russell, who supported the Lecompton fraud in every stage, in defiance of the earnest wishes of at least Two Thousand majority of his constituents. He can be reelected if they consent to stay divided and thus nullify each other; but the above call convinces us that they will do no such thing.

There is no District in this State off the isle o Manbattan that will elect a Lecomptonite to the next Congress, unless through a division of the atti-Lecompton forces. For whose benefit shall

they be divided ? The cause of the death of Laurens Hamilton of the 7th Regiment is not satisfactorily elucidated, taking the account as given. There appears to have been much honorable regard paid to him after his death, but very inefficient attention, so far as we learn, while he was ill. He became indisposed in the Park, before the Regiment l-ft New-York, fainted, and was carried on board. This was clearly wrong. A sick man-sick to a fainting fit-should have been put in a carriage and taken home, where womanly care and medical skill might have restored him. While on the voyage, he was ill of the chol era morbus; and, with another young man also ill was put in the charge of a member detailed by the captain to take charge of them. So here were two sick men with one person to watch them, and whether that person had any skill in nursing or administering to the sick, we do not learn. Doubtless, he acted for the best, but nursing the sick is an art, as much to as performing drill. Thus we have Mr. Hamilton ill going, and ill when the troops debarked, and no person but a single fellow-soldier to lock after him. It is usual never to leave the sick slone for an instant, but the attendant in question left his post to go on the upper deck to see the troops off-evidently showing that he did not fully appreciate the responsibility of his position. But surely it was possible to detail at least two soldiers to watch their sick fellows, as it seems no competent woman was called for the purpose. Out of six hundred, however, only one could be spared to watch the suffering. But he left his post for a moment. The sick man thereupon goes, it is supposed, to the side of the vessel to relieve himself, and falls over through exhaustion. If there had been the same care taken of the

living Hamilton that there was of the dead Monroe. he would have been saved. It took a regiment to guard the bones: one soldier was deemed enough to guard the sick seldier. But the fact is, men tegether have little or no idea of the tenderness and attention due the sick and suffering. Their intentions may be good, but the pavement of a

tices. Above all, the carelesmess of camp-life, the love of adventure, the indifferen to danger, and the contempt of death which it begets, do not form the best possible preparation for the gentle and everwatchful duties of the sick-room.

We would coursel for the future that when our regiments go journeying there should be an adequate medical bureau; and the exhausted with pair and the flighty with fever not be left to fall overboard while the "six hurdred" are occupied with the orseous splender of ceremonious funerals.

Of all the upprofitable and inconclusive undertakings of man, the exposition of unfulfilled prophecies seems to us the climax. We receive some half-dozen original Keys to Scripture prophesies annually, with urgent entreaties to publish (sometimes accompanied with dazzling promises and awful threats with reference to our own position in the world to come-promises and threats alike ineffective.) An old gold digger, now in the Califormia mixes, sends us the last of these expositions that has yet reached us, whereof we give the post-

script as a sample:

"Let me mention one thing more and close, viz., in the articles spoken of above, I stated that her Majes'y, Queen Victoria, would have three more children before she was conquered, as she must have twelve before she flees, representing the twelve stars in her crown: also the twelve Apostles who tied when Christ was crucified: also represent the twelve children born to Jacob when he fled from Laban. After she unites her kirgdom withour government, giving it its second both and raising it from the dead, she will have one child more, representing Mathias elected after Christ's Resurrection, also representing Berjamin, born in the laid of Canaan, after God had met him and changed his name and called him Israel. Mark, this was the only one of Jacob's children born in the land of Canaan. As nobody believes one word I say, I can say what I please, being a privileged character: I therefore add to the above, the fact, that her Majestywill be a widow when she unites her kingdom with this government, and she will remain in this government three and a half years. The Empress of France will have seven children before she and her husband flees. She will not be a widow. I here close. D. Letter."

—It may be hallucination, depravity, or judicial script as a sample:

-It may be hallucination, depravity, or judicial blindness that closes our mental vision to the merits of such elucidations as the above; but they seem to us the superlative of moonstruck bosh and drivel. If any body takes a different view of the matter, our correspondent's MS. is at his disposal.

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 14, 1858. The Administration intend adhering to the Cass-Yrisserri Treaty as the basis of its Nicaragua policy, and has no faith in Vanderbilt's arrangement, which, if perfected, does not conform to the policy here. The Colorado has gone to Aspinwall notwithstanding her broken crank, and may proceed to San Juan. Commodore Mackintosh's health was bad, and his physicians advised his return, but he declined, under a sense of duty.

The result of the Court of Inquiry in Boutwell's case is not yet understood, but a large Catholic influence, like that which secured Chandler's appointment to Naples, is being exerted to effect a modification of the supposed severe sentence. The Precident has not yet taken up cases not favorably acted upon by the late Courts of Inquiry, and it is believed that he can hardly make a full investigation before January, when the law extending the time will expire. Probably a few cases, backed by political influence, will be examined, and the rest of the findings will be confirmed by wholesale.

Washington, Wednesday, July 11, 1858.

The letter from Minister Fersyth asking for an opin ion relative to the levy of the Zuloaga Government on the property of American citizens, having been laid before Atterrey-General Black, the subject has by him been thoroughly examined in connection with the efficial decree, and the treaties between the Mexican and other Governments, our own being placed on a footing with the most favored nations. Whils it is understood that a general tax may be imposed according to the usual forms for legitimate purposes, yet, taking all the data into consideration, and looking to the present condition of that country, the collection of money in the manner proposed, is in the nature of a forced contribution. Thus the position of Minister Forsyth is sustained, and of this fact he will be duly advised.

A requisition was made on the Treasury to-day in

A requisition was made on the treasury to-day a favor of Col. Geary, reimbursing the money expended by him while Governor of Kanass in calling out three companies of militis and for which Congress made an appropriation last Session.

Commander Page had an interview with the President to day relative to the expedition to Paraguay.

dent to-day relative to the expedition to Paraguay.

No Commissioner has yet been appointed.

The Secretary of the Navy has been detained at heme by sickness for the last two days.

It is decided not to change the site relected last March for the Boeton Post Office.

St. John's, N. F., Wednesday, July 14-3 p. m. It rained hard here all last night. The weather to day is cloudy, and the wind fresh, blowing from the

No News of the Telegraph Cable.

south-west. No sign as yet of the Telegraph fleet. Pennsylvania Union Convention.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, July 14, 1858.

The Union State Convention assembled here this as rnoon and organized by electing Gov. Reeder Presi dent. He made an address returning his thanks for the honer conferred on him, and then referred to the pe culiar condition of national affairs. He charged the

legates for the welfare of the Union party. On the first ballo; for Judge of the Supreme Court Oswald Thompson received 24 votes; John M. Read J. Prirgle Jones, 17; John J. Pearson, 13; scat

Administration with deserting cardinal Democratic doc

trines, and enjoined union and harmony among the

Eight other bailots were then taken without result On the last one Read received 61 votes; Pousen, 45 and Jones, 21. Necessary to a choice, 64. Adjourned till evening.

On the tenth ballot Mr. Read was nominated, re iving 65 voter.

Wm. E. Frazier was then nominated for Canal Com-

## New-Vork Politics.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 14-1 p. m.
The Republican General Committee of this city and ounty have adopted a preamble and resolutions deficing the positions of the Administration and the Opposition on the Kansas question and other issues, con luding as follows:

Hereas. The American voters of this county are almost man novely opposed to the general policy of the Administration as a sittempt to force Shavery on Kennas by fraid and violence of whereas the Republicans and Americans united in Congres a support of compromise measures on the Kannas Constitution a support of compromise measures on the Kannas Constitution a support of compromise measures on the Kannas Constitution

ore, Received, That the Republican party of this county invite the operation of the American party to defeat the iniquitous police the Administration, and to sustain the interest of freedom a A Committee of Seven has been appointed to confer

with the American Committee.

## Non-Arrival of the Canada. Halifax, Wednesday, July 14, 1858-10 p. m.

The R M. steamship Carada, now overdue at this ort, has not yet made her as pearance. She is doubtless exveloped in the thick fog which prevails on the coast. The wind here is light from the sauth-west, end the fog is coming in from ses. The Canada can

Canal Commissioner Appointed

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 14, 1858. Samuel B. Ruggles of New-York has been appointed by the Governor Conal Commissioner, in place Samuel S. Whallon, deceased.

LEAVESWORTH, Monday, July 12 Via Bocneville, July 14, 183.

The orders removing the troops from Fort Sola and assigning Maj. Sherman's battery to duty in Ma. resots, have been received. Toronto, U. C., Wedneed sy, July 14, 1838.
Serious riots occurred yesterday and last night, in
consequence of Orange demonstrations. A number
of men were shot, but none fatally. Military was
stationed at different parts of the city last night in

preserve peace. Sailing of the Arabia.

The R. M. steamship Arabis saued from here as noon to-day with 169 passengers for Liverpool sad II for Halifax. She took out to specie. Weather, the South, &c. Activity, Ga., Wednesday, July 14, 1858.

There have been heavy rains througaout the South during the past week, doing triling damage.

Gen. Win, Walker and Mr. Yanney made speeches at the barbacue at Montgomery on Saturday last.

Fire in Madison, Indiana. Cincinsari, Wednesday, July 14, 1858.
The extensive coffee establishment of Coffia & Shilletts, in Madison, Ind., was burned last night.
The loss is stated at \$7,000, and there is no insurance.
Forty operatives are thrown out of employment.

HARTFORD, Coun., Wednesday, July 11, 1888.
A man by the name of Givney, who says he belongs in the Seventh avenue, New-York, was arrested here this afternoun for stealing \$200 in gold and silver from a baker in New-Hartford, last night. He fied to this city, and was arrested on after his arrival. The money was recognized.

Western Travel.

The following dispatch is handed us by the agent of the Be-timore and Ohio Ballroad.]

PARKERSETHOU, Va., Wednesday, July 14, 1858.

There are now eight feet water in the river, and a is rising. There is no delay in the forwarding of goods or passengers.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 14, 1838, Stocks are dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 82;; Reading Railroad, 22 13-16; Morris Canal, 43; Long Island Railroad, 11;; Pennsylvania Railroad, 4;. Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1858. There is a sort of Summer stampede among the Administration. Mr. Floyd is off. Mr. Thompson

is off. Mr. Cobb is off, and Mr. Brown is to be off Beside this exodus, the President is soon to have his usual Hegira among the mountains at Bedford Springs-say a month hence. Mr. Appleton, the Assistant-Secretary of State, is off also, and various Auditors and such like are absent, especially among the Free States, which require paternal solicitude in these Anti-Lecompton days. Still, strange to tell, the Government wage on se if nobody was really missing—and perhaps nobody is. Since the revenues have run up at New-York for a week, the Secretary of the Treasury has felt more comfertable, and thinking himself in a smooth sea, has run down to Norfolk on board a revenue cutter. to smell salt water and eating soft crabs. The lat-ter part of this performance is not to be despised, and the other is very good in its way, with Unclo-Samuel to furnish the craft. The chief clerks, Samuel to lurinsh the craft. The chief clear, meantime, are quite overpowered with their temporary honors, and their proverbial modesty shines orth in all the official signatures and tranks. It is uggested, in fact, that the Government might get on as well without the Secretaries at all, and save \$8,000 a head per annum beside. As the Administration affects to be particularly economical, Mr. Buchanan might introduce this reform into his next Message, especially as he officiates both as President

Message, especially as he officiates both as President and Cabinet.

The sensation newspapers inform their uncertain public, that Sr. Mata, who has come here on a mission from Juarez, to raise money and to establish a Government—both of which his master has failed to do in Mexico—has been received by the Secretary of State, and is a full grown lion in Washington. He may be a lion, but nobody has heard him roar yet. In fact there is a suspicion that he is a connection of Snug the Joiner, a gentleman well known in Mexican circles. Anybody can see the President or the Secretary of State in these days, without feeling himself much complimented either. The President's receptions are open from 12 to 1 daily, Saturdays excepted, when he prefers the country air and a quiet dry smoke. Mr. Buchanan never smokes as we plebeians do, with an old-fashioned draw and whiff. You can meet at these receptions any quantity of Matas, and some an old-fashioned draw and whist. You can meet at these receptions any quantity of Matas, and some mata-dors, too, who ignore the ancient science, and now take the bull by the horns. Office-seekers, beggars—if they do not belong to the same tribetondies, jackals, time-servers, charlatans, president-makers and politicians make up the throng, who are thus "received." And so it is pretty much at the Department of State, except that the Secretary does not open his door to the rabble, and takes care to ascertain whether a man has a name or not, though he never ventures to inquire if he had a grandfather, since that might be esteemed a reflection on "Popusince that might be esteemed a reflection on "Popular Sovereignty." What right has a man, who subscribes to the doctrine that the people may regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, to have a grandfather? Brigham Young says he never have a grandfather? Brigham Young says he never had, and without disrespect to the Cincinnati plat-form, he never means to have one. Now Sr. Mata-may have been "received" like all these other illustrious personages, but hardly otherwise. Zuolags is the recognized President of Mexico de facto, and his Minister, Gen. Robles, is the only Minister. Any other is only an interloper, a pretender, a begus contrivance, like the English swindle, which the people of Kansas are about to repudists. This is a bad place for Sr. Don Experimental Mats to borrow money in. Mr. Cobb would really like to raise a trifle himself, and but for the delicate circumstances, might bint as much to this would-be diplomat. Juarez tried New-York, and found he could not raise the wind there. Mata will discover there are no proportions breezes here. He may therefore pack his carpet bag, envelope his dispatches, cut off his effervescence, and go to grass, or any place but

Mexico.

Mr. Stoechl is going to Russis on leave of ab-Alexander how diplomatic relations may be ca-mented by domestic ties. He was a long time Secretary of Legation under Bodieco, who, Jew as he was, lived here for a quarter of a century making a fortune, and winning not only golden opinions from all sorts of people, but the fairest bride that has blushed for many a day on the banks of the Potomac. The moral force of good example was well illustrated by his faithful Secretary, who was prompt to adopt the hint contained in a sug-gestion made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs after Bodisco's death, when, speaking of Stockithen a bachelor—he remarked he was glad to hear he had taken an American wife. In a few months after he removed the only obstacle to promotion and the full mission fellowed as a natural consequence. We have done a good deal to Americanize foreign diplomacy by such tender connections, and with diplomacy by such tender connections, and with more credit than by grafting an-counted advec-turers upon respectable households through the weak minds of fast young women, or the subdiscus infirmities of half-cracked mammas.

Little faith is entertained in naval circles here as to the success of the Telegraphic expedition, and the